to drive 3 Mills not far from its ſource. The Inhabitants call it the *Bolderborn*, as if you ſhould ſay, the *Boyſterous Spring.*

The ſame Perſon, having mentioned the many *Salt-Springs* in *Germany*, as thoſe at *Lunenburg*, at *Hall* in *Saxony*, at *Saltzwedel* in *Brandenburger Mark*, in *Tyrol*, &c. obſerves, that no Salt-water, which contains any Metal with it, can well be ſodden to Salt in a Veſſel of the ſame Metal, which it ſelf contains, except *Vitriol* in Copper Veſſels.

He adds, that, to ſeparate Salt from Salt-water, without Fire, if you take a Veſſel of Wax, hollow within, and every where tight; and plunge it into the Sea, or into other Salt-water, there will be made ſuch a ſeparation, that the veſſel ſhall be full of ſweet water, the Salt ſtaying behind: but, though this water have no ſaltiſh taſte, yet, *he ſaith*, there will be found a Salt in the Eſſay, which is the Spirit of Salt, ſubtile enough with the water to penetrate the Wax.

An Account of the Riſe and Attempts, of a Way to conveigh Liquors immediately into the Maſs of Blood.

Whereas there have lately appeared in publick ſome *Books*, printed beyond the Seas, treating of the Way of *Injecting liquors into Veines*; in which Books the *Original* of that *Invention* ſeems to be adſcribed to others, beſides him, to whom it really belongs; It will ſurely not be thought amiſs, if ſomething be ſaid, whereby the true *Inventor's* right may beyond exception be aſſerted & preſerved; To which end, there will need no more, than barely to repreſent the *Time* when, and the *Place* where, & among whom it was firſt ſtarted and put to tryal. To joyn all theſe circumſtances together, 'Tis notorious, that at leaſt ſix years ſince (a good while before it was heard off, that any one did pretend to have ſo much as thought of it) the Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren* did propoſe in the *Univerſity* of *Oxford* (where he now is the Worthy Savilian Profeſſor of *Aſtronomy*, and where very many Curious Perſons are ready to atteſt

teſt this relation) to that Noble Benefactor to Experimental Philoſophy, Mr. *Robert Boyle*, Dr. *Wilkins*, and other deſerving Perſons, That he thought, he could eaſily contrive a Way to conveigh any liquid thing immediately into the Maſs of Blood; *videl:* By making Ligatures on the Veines, and then opening them on the ſide of the Ligature towards the Heart, and by putting into them ſlender Syringes or Quills, faſtened to Bladders (in the manner of Clyſter-pipes) containing the matter to be injected; performing that Operation upon pretty big and lean doggs, that the Veſſels might be large enough and eaſily acceſſible.

This Propoſition being made, M. *Boyle* ſoon gave order for an *Apparatus*, to put it to Experiment; wherin at ſeveral times, upon ſeveral Doggs, *Opium* & the Infuſion of *Crocus Metallorum* were injected into that part of the hind-legs of thoſe Animals, whence the larger Veſſels, that carry the Blood, are moſt eaſy to be taken hold of: whereof the ſucceſs was, that the *Opium*, being ſoon circulated into the Brain, did within a ſhort time ſtupify, though not kill the Dog; but a large Doſe of the *Crocus Metallorum*, made an other Dog vomit up Life and all: All which is more amply and circumſtantially delivered by Mr. *Boyle* in his Excellent Book of the *Uſefulneſs of Experimental Philoſophy*, Part. 2. Eſſay 2. pag. 53. 54. 55. Where 'tis alſo mention'd, that the fame of this Invention and of the ſucceeding Tryals being ſpread, and particularly coming to the knowledge of a foreign *Ambaſſadour*, that was Curious, and then reſided in *London*, it was by him tryed with ſome *Crocus Metallorum*, upon a Malefactor, that was an inferiour Servant of his; with this ſucceſs, that the Fellow, as ſoon as ever the Injection began to be made, did, either really or craftily, fall into a ſwoon; whereby, being unwilling to proſecute ſo hazardous an Experiment, they deſiſted, without ſeeing any other effect of it, ſave that it was told the Ambaſſadour, that it wrought once downwards with him. Since which time, it hath been frequently practiſed both in *Oxford* & *London*; as well before the *Royal Society*, as elſewhere. And particularly that Learned

Phyſitian, Dr. *Timothy Clerk*, hath made it part of his buſineſs, to purſue thoſe Experiments with much induſtry, great accurateneſs, and conſiderable obſervations thereon; which above two years ſince, were by him produced and read before the *Royal Society*, who thereupon deſired him, as one of their Members, to compleat, what he had propoſed to himſelf upon that ſubject, and then to publiſh the ſame: the Effect whereof 'tis hoped, will now ſhortly appear, and not prove unwelcome to the Curious.

Some whereof, though they may conceive, that liquors thus injected into Veines without preparation and digeſtion, will make odde, commotions in the Blood, diſturb Nature, and cauſe ſtrange Symptoms in the Body, yet they have other thoughts of Liquors, that are prepared of ſuch things, as have paſſed the Digeſtion of the Stomach; for example, of Spirit of Urine, of Harts-horne, of Blood &c. And they hope likewiſe, that beſides the *Medical* Uſes, that may be made of this *Invention*, it may alſo ſerve for *Anatomical* purpoſes, by filling, after this way, the veſſels of an Animal as full, as they can hold, and by exceedingly diſtending them, diſcover *New* Veſſels, &c: But not now to enlarge upon the Uſes, the Reader may ſecurely take this Narrative, as the naked real Matter of Fact, whereby 'tis as clear, as Noon-day (both from the Time, and irrefragable Teſtimony of very many conſiderable Perſons in that Univerſity, who can jointly atteſt it; as well as from that particular unqueſtionable one of Mr. *Boyle* and his worthy Company, who were the firſt Eye-witneſſes of the Tryals made, that to *Oxford*, and in it, to Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, this Invention is due; and conſequently, that all others, who diſcourſe or write of it, doe either derive it from Him, or are fallen upon the ſame Deviſe ſeveral years after Him.

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